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The WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

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ADDRESS
Adopted by the American Party,
AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING,
June, 1857.

Called by the passing away of another year to meet the members of the American Party in National Council, the occasion demands a reaffirmation of our opinions. We are ready to-day as we were yesterday to give the faith that is in us, and as ready to-day as ever before to stand fast by our vows of devotion to our whole country. Neither dismayed by defeat, nor disheartened by opposition—neither discouraged by the past, nor without hope for the future—we meet together both to counsel one with another, and to show to the people of the United States by our presence and our numbers here in open convention that as a party we are hopeful and determined as to our future course of action.

The dominant party at the North and the dominant party at the South, by appeals made to sections of country and the passions of the day, are temporarily successful. But a temporary triumph is no evidence of permanent success. Nor does a victory secured by passion give evidence of a true attachment to principle. A true soldier will never be disheartened in sustaining a good cause because of one or many defeats.

The nine hundred thousand American voters who sustained the American candidates for the two first offices in the gift of the people in November last may enjoy the consciousness of an honest work well meant and well done. They neither counted the cost of defeat nor faltered in the discharge of a great public duty, and had the thousands of men who agreed with them in opinion as to the justice of their principles and the fitness of their candidate acted upon the same convictions of public duty, the result would have been far different. At the North, tens of thousands voted for Mr. Fremont upon the plea that there was no chance for Mr. Fillmore, while tens of thousands at the South voted for Mr. Fillmore upon the plea that a vote for Mr. Fillmore would secure the election of the candidate of the mis-called Republican party. It was a cruel and unequalled sacrifice of principle upon the altar of expediency, and one of those sacrifices of principle which, if persisted in, in private life, as is sometimes the case, in the consideration of subjects of great public moment, would result in common disaster. When patriotism becomes the rule of action and a true love of country points out the path of duty, nothing can excuse the yielding up of that which is right for that which is merely expedient.

We do not, however seek to recall anything in the past calculated to wound the feelings of those who were tempted in a moment of despondency or thoughtlessness to forget their obligations to their country or their associates in principle. Thousands who left our ranks in November, drawn away by the temporary expedients and passions of the hour, have returned to the fold of the American party. They have been taught in the bitter school of experience that the word of promise may be made to the ear and broken to the hope. Where there was a plea of expediency and the power to effect a pure ballot-box—the want of which is one of the great evils of the times—and to accomplish which ought to unite the good men of all parties—there has been either a criminal indifference to the evil itself or a bold participation in that wrong. So in the promises made at the North to secure a pure franchise through the agency of a registry law where all could see and know who, under the constitution and by the laws, were entitled to vote.

In no instance that we can recall to mind have either of the two great organizations opposed the American party endeavored to secure those whose reforms which are essential either to an intelligent or honest exercise of the rights of franchise. Even where an attempt has been made, as in New York to secure a judicial reform under the naturalization laws, so that while the change would not extend the five years' residence previous to naturalization provided by the laws of the United States, it would, nevertheless, secure a small portion of this limited residence before the alien was allowed to vote, the attempt has failed, by the combined opposition of both the Democratic and Republican parties, who led the great armies of the Revolution, and of those who were distinguished under the confederation and in the convention which framed the constitution. Northern men, too, of the stamp and character of the son of Massachusetts who nominated George Washington of Virginia to be General-in-Chief of the armies of the Republic, and like him received the sword of the leading British General on the field of the Revolution, the father of our common country.

Living then in these great examples of the past—seeking to re-baptize the whole nation in the spirit of the great and good men who led the way to victory, and to independence, we, too, are hopeful and hearty of the great future.

We invoke the sympathy, the aid, the co-operation of all men, all over the land, who are with us and of us in principle and sentiment—and of all men too, who wish to reform those gross abuses in the State and nation which have resulted in so much personal wrong, and left a stain like a wound upon the fair fame of the Republic. Americans and friends of Americans, North and South, East and West, "Awake, arise, or be forever fallen."

and of the press, the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances, are among these specified constitutional personal rights, and cannot be abridged except as the abuse of these privileges is restrained by the laws of the land. Equally explicit are the rights of the States over their own territories, and interference with them becomes both a public abuse of power and an act of personal impudence. If all men in all sections of the country, could realize their powers commence, and where they cease—if they could understand that they are no more responsible for other men's sins than they are secure in their own self-assumed virtues, all would be comparatively well.

There are many and vital questions upon which the American party can agree, and to these all other subjects should be subordinate. They are, in brief, condensed in the following spirit of our National Platform. We hold, for example, as cardinal maxims of public justice and private duty, to the following rule of faith and action:

- 1st. The reserved rights of the States must be respected.
- 2d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must be enforced.
- 3d. The Union of Church and State must be prevented.
- 4th. The rights of conscience must be guaranteed.
- 5th. American interests must be promoted.
- 6th. An American nationality must be cherished.
- 7th. Sectional agitation must be terminated.
- 8th. Foreign paupers and criminals must be excluded.
- 9th. The naturalization laws must be amended.
- 10th. "Squatter Sovereignty" and alien suffrage must be repudiated.
- 11th. Americans must rule America.
- 12th. There is nothing here not taught in the Constitution of the United States, and nothing here repugnant to the spirit and letter of that instrument of liberty and law. The provision of the Constitution which requires the President of the United States to be a native-born citizen—which requires the Vice President to possess the same qualifications with the President—which, in the foreign born imposes a nine years' residence, after naturalization, as qualification of a candidate for the United States Senate, and a residence of seven years, after naturalization, as a qualification for a Representative in Congress—which forbids test oaths for office, and the maintenance of an established Religion, and all part and parcel of our faith and practice. So far from departing from any provision of the Constitution, we seek to restore a respect for its framers, and an entire and hearty obedience to its provisions. It is, above and beyond all other records of political creeds, the platform of the American party.

But we cannot shut our eyes to other issues which have been forced upon us by the Democratic party, which is not only not what it was in times past, but which seems to have outlived its consistency, its usefulness, and its virtues. It has different faces for different parts of the country, and different phases to illustrate its many creeds. It has involved the government in great difficulty, and no man feels secure in the future while this party is in power. Under Democratic Administration there has been an open violation of law in the Territory of Utah. A social system which would have disgraced the darkest ages, utterly repugnant to civilization, reflecting the highest dishonor upon the government, a festering sore upon the political body, and every day growing from bad to worse, exists and has existed for four years past within the borders of our own government. We condemn this outrage upon morals and humanity and desire to see the nuisance abated. We trace it, however, as one of the natural ills incident to that system of administration which seeks to fill the nation with criminals, paupers, and fanatics from the old world. We trace the great majority of wrongs in Utah, the act of treason, the cases of arson, the multitudes of murders, the cruel banishments, the beastly intercourse, to that unnatural indifference to those who, serpent-like, have crept into the bosom of the nation in order to sting and destroy it.

Other questions of great importance though of less magnitude also attract our attention. The public domain, secured by a common treasure and a common sacrifice of blood and labor, the common property of the nation is distributed without regard to the general ownership, and with a lavishment of appropriation which shows an utter indifference to the just claims and true wants of the American people.

Who can arrest these evils and restore the government to its ancient landmarks but the American party? Where else is there a sure hope of the union of the States with that free expression of opinion which belongs to every Commonwealth of the Republic, and to every citizen in the Union?

We call then upon our countrymen all over the land to organize and act. Let them seek to give honor, strength, prosperity, and perpetuity to our glorious Union by making the love of country and of the whole country a passion and a principle.

The past in our nation is made glorious by the patriotism and heroism of our noble ancestry of Southern men of the stamp and character of him who led the great armies of the Revolution, and of those who were distinguished under the confederation and in the convention which framed the constitution. Northern men, too, of the stamp and character of the son of Massachusetts who nominated George Washington of Virginia to be General-in-Chief of the armies of the Republic, and like him received the sword of the leading British General on the field of the Revolution, the father of our common country.

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Sept. 8, 1857—ly.

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They will enter Lands, investigate Titles, buy and sell Lands, and invest money on the best terms and on the best securities.
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The Senior partner having been engaged extensively in the business of the law in the Courts of Kentucky for nearly thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land business in Iowa for eight years past, during which time he has made actual survey of large portions of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident they will be able to render a satisfactory account of all business entrusted to them.
They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Lands on Commission, upon investigation of Titles. Persons wishing to settle in the State can find desirable farms and city property for sale, by calling on them at their office in Sherman's Building, corner of Third street and Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
March 11, 1857—4f.

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OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street, over the Telegraph Office. Will practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.
Dec. 7, 1857—4f.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office on St. Clair Street, next Door to Morse's Telegraph Office.

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Odham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties.
Oct. 28, 1857.

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PRACTICE OF LAW,
WILL attend to all business connected with them in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One or both may always be found at their office, to give counsel or transact business. Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1858—by.

J. W. McCLUNG,
(Formerly of Kentucky.)
Attorney at Law & Real Estate Broker,
3d Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

WILL loan money for capitalists at 24 to 36 per cent upon real estate worth double the loan, (Minnesota has no usury law) and make investments in city or country property to the best advantage.
The best Kentucky references given if required. Correspondence solicited.
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S. D. MORRIS,
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WILL practice in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business connected to him will meet with prompt attention.
IF Office on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Craddock's office.
Feb. 20, 1857—4f.

B. & J. MONROE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES MONROE will attend to the collection of claims in Central Kentucky; also to the investigation of titles to land in Kentucky, on behalf of non-residents and others.
[April 9, 1856—4f.]

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals in the West in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of Debts for non-residents in any part of the State. He is at home every evening and will have his attention on the same day received, and will be promptly answered, and thus his clients kept advised of their affairs. And having determined to have all his briefs and arguments in the Court of Appeals printed, and copies furnished to his clients and counsel in the lower courts, all concerned will be fully informed how his duty has been performed.
He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be used or recorded in other States, and as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, &c.
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WALL & FINNELL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
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Office, Third Street, Opposite South and City Hall. W. F. practice in the Courts of Kentucky, Campbell, Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Court of Appeals at Frankfort.
May 5, 1853—4f.

ROBT J. BRECKINRIDGE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Shortstreet between Limestone and Upperstreets.
[May 23, 1856—4f.]

J. H. KINKEAD,
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GALLATIN, MISSOURI.

WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Davis, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
IF Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1857—4f.

THOMAS A. MARSHALL
HAYING removed to Frankfort and resumed the practice of Law, will attend particularly to such cases as may be entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and to such engagements as he may make in other Courts conveniently accessible. He will also give opinions and advice in writing, upon cases stated in writing, or on records presented to him. He will promptly attend to all communications relating to the business above described, and may at all times, except when absent on business, be found in Frankfort.
March 30, 1857—4f.

JOSHUA TEVIS,
Counselor and Attorney at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

OFFICE—COURT-PLACE, NEAR SIXTH STREET.
Residence—East of Sixth, near Broadway.
June 8, 1857—13f.

FRANK BEDFORD,
Attorney at Law,
VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY.

Dec. 1, 1856—4f.

T. N. LINDSEY,
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WILL practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. His office is at his residence, near P. S. Weir's entrance on Washington street, Frankfort, Feb. 26, 1859, 751—4f.

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Jan. 30, 1857—4f.

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Their facilities and opportunities for investment, experience in the business, and acquaintance with the great North-West, warrant the belief that they can make as safe and profitable investments as any parties in the West.
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May 30, 1856—4f.

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Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky,
HAS just received a large, well selected and handsome assortment of
NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!

Consisting in part of the following articles:
A HANDSOME LOT OF
PLAIN BLACK SILKS, none but the best quality.
FANCY AND STRIPED SATYNE SILKS.
ELEGANT SILK AND WORSTED POPLINS.
Different widths.
FINE FRENCH & ENGLISH MERINOS,
Plain and figured.
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He calls special attention to his large and complete assortment of
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND PLAIN WHITE
China, Granite & Common Ware,
CARPETS & RUGS, HATS,
And a nice lot of
LADIES SHOES,
All of which he will sell as low as the lowest. Give him a call and examine the goods for they will be sold cheap.
Remember his motto of QUICK SALES AND THE LOWEST PRICES.
Oct. 6, 1857—4f. J. B. LAMPTON.

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FALL & WINTER MILINERY
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Fancy Goods,
Consisting of the following articles:

BONNETS from 50 cents up to \$18.
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ALL KIND OF HATS, and all the latest styles.
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CHILDREN'S BONNETS.
And all kind of Worsteds Goods for Children; Cloaks and 4 Furs for Ladies and Children all kind of Kid Traveling and Riding Gloves for Ladies; Dress Trimmings Ladies Corsets; Hoop Skirts of all patterns, and all kind of necessary articles of Ladies wear.
Particular notice is called to a great variety of Worsteds stockings, a new fashion kind of Comb for Keeping on the Bonnets, and Hair Pins to hold on Bonnets also; all kinds of Fancy and Common Hair Pins; also a great variety of Gum Elastic Hair Pins to prevent the hair from falling out; all kind of Hair Combs; Gum Elastic Hair Combs; all kind of Combs; Tooth Brushes, Needles and Pins Ladies and Children's Belts; Ladies Embroidered and Common Handkerchiefs; Chinette Scarfs for Ladies; Worsteds Undersleeves and Worsteds Hoods for Ladies to wear to evening parties, and a great variety of Fancy articles too numerous to mention.

Mrs. HERRENSMITH
Having personally selected these Goods in the Eastern Cities from the best manufacturers, she flatters herself that her efforts in catering for the good taste of the Ladies of Frankfort will be duly appreciated. I return her thanks to my friends and acquaintances for the kind words with all call again, as I will give my particular attention to please them.

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Done in the latest and best style. I will sell everything as low as possible. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as it will be no trouble but a pleasure to show goods.
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A FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, consisting in part of the richest and most elegant stock of
SILKS AND FANCY GOODS
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PLAIN BLACK SILKS,
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ROBES A QUILLER,
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BLACK CRAPE MERINO,
BOMBAYES,
GINGHAMS,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND FURS,
SASH AND SIDE RIBBONS.

Special attention is requested to their large stock of
SHIRTINGS, SHIRTINGS, LINENS, & WHITE GOODS, consisting in part of
PLAIN WHITE ORGANDIES,
ENGLISH LONG CLOTH,
EMBROIDERED,
LACE SETTS,
HOOSIERY AND GLOVES,
STEEL, and all kinds of Hoop Skirts, with a full stock of all kinds of goods kept in our line.
We will be in receipt of goods by Express during the season, and by an arrangement made can furnish any goods not on hand, at the shortest notice and lowest figures. It will afford us a pleasure to show our goods to all.
Remember low prices and quick sales are our way of doing business.
Sept. 2, 1857—4f. T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

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April 21 1856—4f

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FAMILY GROCERIES,
SEEDS OF ALL KINDS,
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FRANKFORT, KY.

Terms Four Months. All accounts due on the 1st January, 1st May, and 1st September.

I AM NOW RECEIVING A CHOICE SUPPLY OF Groceries, &c., consisting of:
100 lbs Salt;
4 bbls N. O. Sugar;
6 bbls Crushed Sugar;
6 bbls Granulated Sugar;
4 bbls Pulverized Sugar;
Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee;
Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky Tobacco;
Molasses and Syrup, in bbls, ½ & ¼ bbls;
Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3;
Starch in 10, 20 and 40 lb boxes;
German, Russian and Toilet Soap;
Port, Madeira, and Champagne Wines;
French Brandy, and Old Bourbon Whisky;
Stone Jugs, Milk Crock and Jars;
Glass Fruit Jars, and quarts;
Star and Summer Mould Fallow Candles;
Nutmegs, and Ground Cloves;
Spice, Pepper, Ginger, rice and ground;
Cayenne Pepper, Pepper Sauce;
Pine Apple Vinegar;
Tomatoe and Mushroom Catchup;
Soda, Cream Tartar, and Yeast Powders;
Pickles, Fresh Peaches and Pine Apples;
Nails, all kinds and sizes;
Buckets, Tubs and Churns;
Olive Oil, Lamp and Lined Oil;
Turpentine and White Lead.

AGRICULTURAL.
Miller, Wingate & Co's Cutting Boxes and Corn Cutters.
Munn & Co's Straw Cutters and Corn Shellers.
Hamborough Wheat Fans.
Garrett & Co's Steel Stubble Plows, Nos. 5, 6, and 7.
I do not always keep in store Reapers, Mowers and Threshers, but am agent for several manufacturing establishments and can get them for any person wanting them on short notice, and will sell them here at factory prices with the freight added.
Aug. 14, 1857.

FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
SHOES,
LADIES' SLIPPERS AND GAITERS,
WITH OR WITHOUT HEELS.
LADIES' BUSKINS.
MISSSES AND CHILDRENS
GOAT and KID BOOTS.

BOYS GAITERS AND SHOES.
—ALSO—
GENTS LASTING SHOES
AND
GLOVE KID OXFORD TIES.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS AND FOR SALE AT
EVANS'
SHOE AND BOOKSTORE.
July 1, 1857.

H. G. BANTA,
PAINTER & PAPER HANGER.

To the Citizens of Frankfort

The Missouri Compromise.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 18, 1857.

GEO. ROBERTSON.

Slavery is recognised by the Constitution of the United States, which makes it a basis of representation and of taxation, and requires the restriction of fugitive slaves. In the States where laws uphold it, Congress has no power over it; and all interference with it by foreign tongues or alien pens only prolongs its existence and aggravates its evils, as we in Kentucky have long seen and felt, and but too well know. Extraneous interference operates injuriously to slaves and unjustly to their owners; it divides the friends of the Union, and weakens its moral ties; is inconsistent with the national character, which alone can breathe the breath of life into the limbs of the Union; generates sectional strife, organizes geographical parties, and nourishes 'demagogues, without any hope of national good or prospect of benefit to either the black or the white race.

Initiated in 1820 by the commercial cupidity and fostered by the arbitrary will of England in the infant colony of Virginia, against the consent

The compromise of slavery by the ordinance and the Constitution were never disregarded or disturbed until the year 1819, when, to a bill for the admission of the territory of *Arkansas*, John W. Taylor, of New York, moved an amendment for abolishing slavery.

After the rejection of that amendment by a majority of *only two votes*, he moved another providing that all the future issue of female slaves should be free; and that motion prevailed by a majority of *two votes*. Having introduced the bill, I moved the recommitment of it to a larger committee, which motion was *struck out* by the yeas and nays. This motion prevailed, and the *casting vote of the Speaker*, (Mr. CLAY,) and the committee having reported the bill in its original form, without the Taylor amendment, it finally passed without restriction as to slavery. In a speech I made on that occasion, and yet preserved the spirit of the compromise, I proposed to legislate so that Mr. Taylor had proposed to legislate. *Arkansas* was south of 36-30, and in soil, products, and climate peculiarly adapted to slavery.

The compromise, when adopted, was hailed in the South as a Southern triumph. Chas. Pickens, from Charleston—who had been a distinguished member of the Federal Convention, and who, as a member of Congress, voted for that Compromise—wrote home in a jubilant tone announcing it as a Southern achievement, and *Transylvania* joined in the general joy by an illumination of its college buildings. These facts are recited as samples of the sentiment then prevailing the entire South. The vote on it by the North and by the South is alone conclusive proof that all parties considered it a concession to Southern Institutions. But it was only a modified extension of the compromise line of the ordinance as silently ratified by the Constitution, only with the advantage to the South of getting Missouri, which though north of that line was yielded to the Southern section.

wise, these same politicians would, as I apprehend, have indignantly and successfully opposed it. The bill, having repealed all national compromises of slavery in the Territories, left the Northern majority opposed to the extension of it unobstructed in their will by plighted faith and the provision in it called the "*Badger amendment*" wiping out all laws concerning slavery in the Territories, so that to that matter, *tabula rasa*, to be impressed with blood. I have always considered the Missouri compromise among the best measures ever adopted by Congress for the South and for the Union, and therefore also for the North; and I consider the repeal of it as the worst to the Union, and the worst to the South—the worst to the Union because, more than any other act, it disturbs the public tranquillity, weakens the bonds of the Union, and tends to disruption; and the worst to the South

CHARLES B. GETZ,

sea and Plagniol; with general assortment of articles.

(Nov. 6, 1857.

